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08/846,108 04/25/97 KIM

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EXAMINER

APPIAH, C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2682

20

DATE MAILED:

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

10-57-00

Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/846,108	Applicant(s) Klm
Examiner Charles Appiah	Group Art Unit 2682



☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Oct 20, 2000

☐ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, **prosecution as to the merits is closed** in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle* 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire three month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claim

☒ Claim(s) 25, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52-54, 62, and 63 is/are pending in the application

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) 25, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52-54, 62, and 63 is/are rejected.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some* ☒ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☒ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s) _____

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Prosecution Application

1. The request filed on 10/20/00 for a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) under 37 CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 08/846,108 is acceptable and a CPA has been established. An action on the CPA follows.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Purdy et al.** (5,144,661) in view of **Hess** (5,587,701).

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Regarding claim 25 , **Purdy** discloses (with reference to FIG. 4), a hand held portable information recording and communication device for communicating with a remotely located telephone (PDU 10, FIG. 2), comprising a camera (12), a microphone (14) and a cellular telephone (see col. 2, lines 48-50), electrically connected and mounted in a housing of a size and weight for being hand held by a person (PDU 10 is hand held and portable), a battery means in the housing for supplying electrical power to the camera and the cellular telephone (see col. 3, lines 58-60), means for activating the camera, microphone and the cellular telephone (see col. 4, lines 5-10), for capturing images and sounds within a range of the housing (see col. 4, lines 17-25), and memory means in the housing for selectively storing the images captured by the camera and sounds captured by the microphone (see col. 3, lines 10-13, and lines 47-53). Purdy further disclose means for activating the cellular telephone for wirelessly transmitting the images and sounds from the camera and microphone to a remote location (see col.3, lines 18-25), and means for selectively operating the means for selectively activating the camera, microphone and cellular telephone, the memory means as well as the audio recording means (see FIG. 5, col. 4, lines 4-10), and further switch means for selectively operating the means for selectively activating the camera, the microphone and the cellular telephone, the memory means (inherent feature of activation of audio and audio link), for selectively causing the stored images to be transmitted through activation of the communication link (see col. 4, lines 45-47), but fail to specifically disclose a means for activating the cellular telephone for wirelessly communicate with a remotely

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located telephone by dialing the number of the remotely located telephone before transmitting the images and sounds from the camera and microphone to the remotely located telephone.

Hess teaches a portable alarm system which has the capability of initiating a telephone call to a security monitor station by cellular transmission when an alarm condition is sensed (see abstract), including means for activating the cellular telephone for wirelessly communicating with the remotely located telephone by dialing the number of the remotely located telephone (see col. 5, lines 25-32), and when the cellular telephone and the remotely located telephone are telephonically connected, then transmitting the images from the digital camera to the remotely located telephone (see col. 5, lines 32-43).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Hess with the invention of Purdy for the benefit of having an integrated portable communication system that offers a high degree of protection.

Claims 44, 47, 50, 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Shamosh et al. (5,144,661)** and **Purdy et al. (5,726,660)** in view of **Hess (5,587,701)** and further in view of **Reele et al. (5,893,037)**.

Regarding claim 44, Shamosh discloses (with reference to FIG. 3), a security protection system that includes a camera, a microphone and a cellular telephone (32), electrically connected in a housing (60), with a battery means in the housing for supplying electrical power to the camera and the cellular telephone (38), means for activating the camera, microphone and the cellular telephone (sequence time controller of FIG. 1), for capturing images and sounds within a

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range of the housing (see col. 1, line 56 to col. 2, line 14), alarm sensor means (12) mounted in the housing for detecting a sound or a movement within a predetermined range (see col. 5, lines 16-20), selectively arming the alarm sensor means for then automatically operating the means for activating the camera, microphone and activating the microphone when the sensor means detects a sound or movement (see col. 5, line 16 to col. 6, line 25) and memory means in the housing for selectively storing the images captured by the camera and sounds captured by the microphone (see col. 2, lines 15-24, col. 3, line 61 to col. 4, line 10). Shamosh further disclose means (modem) for transmitting of converted signals to a base (34) through radio frequency transmission means (col. 4, lines 11-28) and means for selectively operating the means for selectively activating the camera, microphone and cellular telephone, the memory means as well as the audio recording means (see col. 3, lines 28-41), and a means for automatically use the cellular telephone to transmit the stored digitized video/audio signals to a base or remote location (see col. 1, lines 6-10, col. 6, lines 25-35). Shamosh's video/audio recorder unit reads on the claimed audio recorder mounted in the housing for and having means for selectively recording sounds within range of the housing (col. 3, lines 36-49) but fail to specifically disclose that the security system is a hand held and portable and mounted in a housing of a size and weight for being hand held by a person. Purdy discloses a personal digital unit for collecting video and audio information (see abstract) in which a cell phone is inherently activated to wirelessly communicate with a remotely located telephone by dialing the number of the remotely located telephone before transmitting the images and sounds from the camera and microphone to the remotely located telephone (see col. 3, lines

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18-25). It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Purdy with the system of Shamosh for the benefit of using a portable unit with reduced circuit components and hence reduced manufacturing costs.

Shamosh as modified by Purdy fail to specifically disclose that the means for activating the cellular telephone for wirelessly communicate with a remotely located telephone do so by dialing the number of the remotely located telephone before transmitting the images and sounds from the camera and microphone to the remotely located telephone.

Hess teaches a portable alarm system which has the capability of initiating a telephone call to a security monitor station by cellular transmission when an alarm condition is sensed (see abstract).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Hess with the invention of Shamosh and Purdy for the benefit of having an integrated portable security communication system that offers a high degree of protection.

Shamosh as modified by Hess fail to specifically disclose an audio recorder for selectively recording audible transmissions to and from the cellular telephone.

Reele discloses a portable information communication device with an audio recorder means mounted in a housing and having means for selectively recording audible transmissions to and from the cellular telephone (see col. 6, lines 1-5).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Reelee into the system of Shamosh and Purdy as modified by Hess for the benefit of providing dual communication capability in a portable security system.

Regarding claim 47, Shamosh as modified by Purdy and Hess does not specifically teach a jack connection for directly the memory to a computer for downloading the stored images and sounds from the memory means.

Reelee further disclose a jack connection for directly connecting the digital memory to a computer for downloading the stored images and sounds from the memory (see col. 6, lines 28-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Reelee into the system of Shamosh as modified by Hess for the benefit of providing dual communication capability in a portable security system with downloading capabilities.

Regarding claim 50, The combination of Shamosh, Purdy, Hess and Reelee disclose everything as claimed, as applied to claim 44 above , but fail to disclose a remote microphone and earpiece connected by wire means to the cellular telephone for remotely using the cellular telephone. However, Official Notice is taken that the concept of using a microphone and earpiece connected by wire means for remotely using a portable telephone such as a cellular telephone is very well known in the art for hands free operations. Hence it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a separate microphone with an earpiece for conveniently using the above system of Shamosh, Hess and Reelee remotely without undue risk taking by a user in emergency situations.

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Regarding claim 52, Shamosh further disclose an alarm means mounted in the housing and being activated to produce an alarm when the sensor means detects a sound or movement (see col. 5, lines 16-24).

Regarding claim 53, Shamosh teaches battery means (external power 38) comprises a single battery (see col. 4, lines 32-36).

6. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Shamosh et al. (5,144,661)** and **Purdy et al. (5,726,660)** in view of **Hess (5,587,701)** and further in view of **Villa-Real (4,481,382)**.

Regarding claim 49, the combination of Shamosh and Purdy as modified by Hess fail to specifically disclose the system comprising an AM/FM radio means mounted in the housing and having controls for selective operation.

Villa-Real teach a programmable telephone system that has an integrated AM/FM radio (see FIG. 4).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of **Villa-Real** with the system of Shamosh, Purdy and Hess for the benefit of providing a multi-functional communication device.

7. Claim 63 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Shamosh et al, Purdy et al, Hess and Reelee et al** as applied to claim 44 above, and further in view of **Lehtonen et al. (6,014,573)**.

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With respect to claim 63, the combination of Shamosh, Purdy and Hess as modified by Reeley does not specifically disclose means for selectively reproducing sounds recorded on the audio recorder at the housing.

However, the reproduction or playing back of recorded audio is notoriously well known in the art as taught for example by Lehtonen. Lehtonen teaches a communication device with the capability of reproducing recorded audio signals at varying levels (see col. 4, lines 17-57). It would therefore have been obvious to use the teaching of Lehtonen with the system of Shamosh, Purdy Hess and Reeley for the benefit of simplifying user interfacing with recording and playback features.

8. Claim 54 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Shamosh et al. (5,144,661)** in view of **Purdy et al. (5,726,660)** and **Bowen et al. (6,046,730)** and further in view of **Reeley et al. (5,893,037)**.

Regarding claim 54, Shamosh discloses (with reference to FIG. 3), a security protection system that includes a camera, a microphone and a cellular telephone (32), electrically connected in a housing (60), with a battery means in the housing for supplying electrical power to the camera and the cellular telephone (38), means for activating the camera, microphone and the cellular telephone (sequence time controller of FIG. 1), for capturing images and sounds within a range of the housing (see col. 1, line 56 to col. 2, line 14), alarm sensor means (12) mounted in the housing for detecting a sound or a movement within a predetermined range (see col. 5, lines 16-20), selectively arming the alarm sensor means for then automatically operating the means for

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activating the camera, microphone and activating the microphone when the sensor means detects a sound or movement (see col. 5, line 16 to col. 6, line 25) and digital memory means in the housing for selectively storing the images captured by the camera and sounds captured by the microphone (see col. 2, lines 15-24, col. 3, line 61 to col. 4, line 10). Shamosh further disclose means (modem) for transmitting of converted signals to a base (34) through radio frequency transmission means (col. 4, lines 11-28) and means for selectively operating the means for activating the camera, microphone and cellular telephone, the memory means as well as the audio recording means (see col. 3, lines 28-41), and a means for automatically use the cellular telephone to transmit the stored digitized video/audio signals to a base or remote location (see col. 1, lines 6-10, col. 6, lines 25-35). Shamosh's video/audio recorder unit reads on the claimed audio recorder mounted in the housing for and having means for selectively recording sounds within range of the housing (col. 3, lines 36-49) but fail to specifically disclose that the security system is a hand held and portable and mounted in a housing of a size and weight for being hand held by a person. Purdy discloses a personal digital unit for collecting video and audio information (see abstract) in which a cell phone is inherently activated to wirelessly communicate with a remotely located telephone over a cellular telephone network (FIG. 2), before transmitting the images and sounds from the camera and microphone to the remotely located telephone (see col. 3, lines 18-25). Purdy further discloses an I/O port for interfacing with an external computer (see col. 3, lines 40-44). It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Purdy with the system of Shamosh for the benefit of using a portable unit with

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reduced circuit components and hence reduced manufacturing costs. Purdy further teach a switch for initiating operation (col. 4, lines 5-10) as well as activating the video and audio as well as the communication link, col. 4, lines 45-47), however, Shamosh as modified by Purdy fail to specifically teach the switch means for manually activating the digital camera without activating the cellular telephone. Bowen teaches a multimedia system with means for selectively activating different modes of the system such as cellular phone mode and video camera, microphone (see col. 6, lines 9-30). It would therefore have been obvious to incorporate the teaching of Bowen into the system of Shamosh and Purdy in order to facilitate and control various aspects of the multimedia communication system as and when desired.

Shamosh as modified by Purdy and Bowen fail to specifically disclose that the means for activating the cellular telephone for wirelessly communicate with a remotely located telephone do so by dialing the number of the remotely located telephone before transmitting the images and sounds from the camera and microphone to the remotely located telephone.

Hess teaches a portable alarm system which has the capability of initiating a telephone call to a security monitor station by cellular transmission when an alarm condition is sensed (see abstract). It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teaching of Hess with the invention of Shamosh, Purdy and Bowen for the benefit of having an integrated portable security communication system that offers a high degree of protection.

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Shamosh as modified by Purdy, Bowen and Hess fail to specifically disclose an audio recorder for selectively recording audible transmissions to and from the cellular telephone and a jack connection for directly connecting the digital memory to a computer for downloading the stored images from the digital memory.

Reele discloses a portable information communication device with an audio recorder means mounted in a housing and having means for selectively recording audible transmissions to and from the cellular telephone (see col. 6, lines 1-5) Reelee additionally teach a means for wirelessly communicating with the remotely located telephone by dialing the number of the remotely located telephone and when the cellular telephone and the remotely connected telephone are telephonically connected, then transmitting the images and sounds from the digital camera and microphone to the remotely located telephone (see (see col. 5, lines 25-43), and a jack connection for directly connecting the digital memory to a computer for downloading the stored images from the digital memory (see col. 6, lines 28-32). .

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Reelee into the system of Shamosh, Purdy and Bowen as modified by Hess for the benefit of providing dual communication capability in a portable security system.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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Abe et al. (JP 03109891), discloses a portable radiotelephone set with the capability of transmitting voice and video information.

Lee et al. (6,137,525), discloses a personal data communication system for providing storage and transmission of image information.

Jacobson et al. (6,073,034), discloses a hand-held telephone display system equipped with a camera for generating and transmitting images remotely.

McDonald (5,963,245), discloses a videotelephone system.

Kleinschmidt et al. (6,085,112), discloses a communication device with speech and image input capability.

Boursier et al. (5,910,815), discloses a telephone set with a picture sensor.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Appiah whose telephone number is (703) 305-4772. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 7:30AM to 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Reinhard J. Eisenzopf, can be reached on (703) 305-4711.

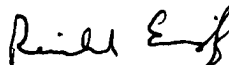
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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900. The Group fax numbers are (703) 308-6306 and (703) 308-6296.

Serial Number: 08/846,108

CA
Charles Appiah

November 1, 2000


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